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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

MONIQUE POMERLEAU,)	Case No. CV 11-01654 DDP (FMOx)
)	
Plaintiff,)	
)	ORDER GRANTING PLAINTIFF'S MOTION
v.)	FOR ENTRY OF JUDGMENT AND FOR
)	ATTORNEY'S FEES AND COSTS
HEALTH NET OF CALIFORNIA,)	
INC.)	[Dkt. No. 36]
)	
Defendant.)	
_____)	
)	

Presently before the court is Plaintiff's Motion for Entry of Judgment and for Attorney's Fees and Costs. Having considered the submissions of the parties and heard oral argument, the court grants the motion.

I. Background

Monique Pomerleau ("Plaintiff") had health insurance provided under a welfare benefit plan. This plan was governed by the Employment Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 ("ERISA"). Health Net of California ("Defendant") issued the insurance to Plaintiff under the benefit plan. (Stipulated Facts ("SF") ¶¶ 1-2.)

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1 During a car accident in February 2010, Plaintiff was ejected
2 from her vehicle. After she was airlifted to Arrowhead Regional
3 Medical Center, it was determined that she had sustained many
4 serious injuries including a subdural hematoma and several
5 fractured bones. (SF ¶ 3.) Throughout the next five months,
6 Plaintiff suffered many complications such as respiratory failure,
7 pneumonia, an altered mental status, and the re-fracturing of her
8 right clavicle. Plaintiff underwent several surgeries during this
9 time. (SF ¶¶ 3-5.) Up until July 2010, "Defendant had paid for all
10 benefits due under the plan for these admissions." (SF ¶¶ 3-5.)

11 From July to December 2010, Plaintiff was evaluated three
12 separate times by a brain injury rehabilitation facility, Centre
13 for Neuroskills ("CNS"), and it concluded that Plaintiff was a good
14 candidate for post-acute brain injury programming. (SF ¶ 6.) In
15 December of 2010, Defendant denied the request for coverage for
16 treatment at CNS because CNS was an out-of-network facility and
17 Plaintiff did not meet the criteria for coverage. (SF ¶¶ 7-8.)
18 After Plaintiff made an appeal supported by Plaintiff's primary
19 care physician, Defendant partially overturned the denial and
20 offered Plaintiff coverage at two other rehabilitation facilities -
21 Northridge Hospital and Rancho Los Amigos. (SF ¶¶ 10-11.)

22 Plaintiff spent several weeks at Rancho Los Amigos. On
23 February 22, 2011, Rancho Los Amigos recommended a transfer to CNS
24 and Plaintiff's primary care physician submitted a request for
25 referral to Defendant. (SF ¶¶ 13, 15.) Plaintiff then filed a
26 complaint in this action and served the Defendant on March 2, 2011.
27 Two weeks later, on March 16, 2011, Defendant agreed to pay for
28 Plaintiff's treatment at CNS. (SF ¶¶ 17-22.) The total amount

1 Defendant has paid is in excess of \$650,000 (SF ¶ 23.)

2 Plaintiff asks that she be awarded attorney's fees and costs.
3 (Mot. at 1.) Additionally, she asks that the court enter a judgment
4 in her favor if needed to support such an award. (Mot. at 1.)
5 Defendant argues that attorney's fees and costs are not appropriate
6 because once it had agreed to provide the benefits, no further
7 legal services were required and the action was moot. (Opp'n at 1-
8 2.)

9 **II. LEGAL STANDARD**

10 In an action brought under ERISA, "the court in its discretion
11 may allow a reasonable attorney's fee and costs of the action to
12 either party." 29 U.S.C. § 1132(g)(1). The Ninth Circuit has held
13 that "this section should be read broadly to mean that a plan
14 participant or beneficiary, if he prevails in his suit under § 1132
15 to enforce his rights under his plan, should ordinarily recover an
16 attorney's fee unless special circumstances would render such an
17 award unjust." Carpenters Health and Welfare Trust for S. Cal. v.
18 Vonderharr, 384 F.3d 667, 674 (9th Cir. 2004) (internal quotation
19 marks and alterations omitted); see also Smith v. CMTA-IAM Pension
20 Trust, 746 F.2d 587, 589 (9th Cir. 1984).

21 Further, the Supreme Court has held that either party can be
22 awarded fees and costs as long the party requesting the fees "has
23 achieved some degree of success on the merits." Hardt v. Reliance
24 Standard Life Ins. Co., 130 S. Ct. 2149, 2152 (2010) (citations and
25 internal quotations omitted); see also Ruckelshaus v. Sierra Club,
26 463 U.S. 680 (1983) (holding that attorney's fees are not
27 appropriate unless the claimant shows some degree of success on the
28 merits in an action under the Clean Air Act). However, a "lengthy

1 inquiry into the question whether a particular party's success was
2 substantial or occurred on a central issue" is not needed for
3 courts to determine whether some success on the merits resulted
4 from the outcome of the litigation. Hardt, 130 S. Ct. at 2158
5 (citations and internal quotations omitted).

6 Once courts determine whether a party has achieved success on
7 the merits to some degree, courts must consider the Hummell
8 factors. Simonia v. Glendale Nissan/Infiniti Disability Plan, 608
9 F.3d 1118, 1119 (9th Cir. 2010). Under Hummell v. S.E. Rykoff &
10 Co., 634 F.2d 446, 453 (9th Cir. 1980), some of the factors to
11 consider include:

12 (1) the degree of the opposing parties' culpability or bad
13 faith; (2) the ability of the opposing parties to satisfy an
14 award of fees; (3) whether an award of fees against the
15 opposing parties would deter others from acting under similar
16 circumstances; (4) whether the parties requesting fees sought
17 to benefit all participants and beneficiaries of an ERISA plan
18 or to resolve a significant legal question regarding ERISA;
19 and (5) the relative merits of the parties' positions.

20 **III. DISCUSSION**

21 **A. Success on the Merits**

22 As discussed above, the party seeking an award of attorney's
23 fees need not prevail on the merits, but merely "achiev[e] some
24 success, even if not major success." Hardt, 130 S. Ct. at 2157-58.
25 In her Complaint, Plaintiff alleged that Defendant was obligated to
26 pay for the treatment at CNS and requested that Defendant do so.
27 (Compl. at 4:6-17, 6:1-3.) The Complaint was served on March 2,
28 2011. (SF ¶ 16.) Two weeks later, on March 16, 2011, Defendant
agreed to pay for Plaintiff's treatment at CNS. (SF ¶¶ 17-22.)
Plaintiff received the relief she sought in her Complaint, and thus
the litigation process had "some success."

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3 B. Hummell Factors

4 Courts use the Hummell factors to determine whether a party
5 has a right to fees, but no single Hummell factor "is necessarily
6 decisive, and some may not be pertinent in a given case."
7 Carpenters S. Cal. Admin. Corp. V. Russell, 726 F.2d 1410, 1416
8 (9th Cir. 1984). "When [courts] apply the Hummell factors, [courts]
9 must keep at the forefront ERISA's remedial purposes that should be
10 liberally construed in favor of protecting participants in employee
11 benefit plans." McElwaine v. US West, Inc., 176 F.3d 1167, 1172
12 (9th Cir. 1999) (citations and internal quotations omitted).

13 1. Culpability or Bad Faith

14 Defendant argues that it had already agreed to pay the
15 benefits before appearing in this action. (Opp'n at 10:2-3.) If
16 this were true, it would constitute good faith and weigh against
17 awarding attorney's fees. See Simonia, 608 F.3d at 1121. In
18 Simonia, the insurer filed a counterclaim against the insured
19 because the insurer believed it overpaid benefits by \$22,309.51.
20 Id. Later, after the insurer was given new, relevant information
21 about the insured's benefits, the insurer dismissed its
22 counterclaims. Id. The court found that this was in good faith and
23 affirmed the district court's denial of attorney's fees.

24 Here, on December 24, 2010, Defendant denied coverage for
25 treatment at CNS. (SF ¶ 8.) On January 2, 2011, Plaintiff's father
26 submitted an appeal including a letter for referral to CNS written
27 by Plaintiff's physician. (SF ¶¶ 9-10.) In response, Defendant
28 partially overturned the initial denial, but Plaintiff was still

1 denied coverage for treatment at CNS. (See SF ¶ 11.)

2 On February 3, 2011, Plaintiff's counsel, Ms. Kantor, was
3 quoted in a New York Times article discussing the health care cost
4 of congresswoman Gabrielle Giffords' shooting. The story mentioned
5 Plaintiff by name and described her "traumatic brain injury" and
6 Defendant's refusal to pay for out-of-network rehabilitation
7 services.¹ Plaintiff's counsel, Ms. Kantor, was quoted saying:

8 We watched the congresswoman's care and we thought, how
9 marvelous, but there are real people out there like Monique
[Plaintiff] who don't get the same possibilities.

10 (SF, Ex. 8.)

11 On February 22, 2011, Rancho Los Amigos, Plaintiff's
12 rehabilitation facility at the time, and Plaintiff's physician
13 again recommended Plaintiff be transferred to CNS. (SF ¶ 15.) No
14 new medical information was provided. Plaintiff then filed the
15 Complaint and served Defendant on March, 2, 2011. On March 16,
16 2011, Defendant agreed to cover treatment for Plaintiff at CNS. (SF
17 ¶ 17.)

18 Defendant considers this agreement to pay an "administrative
19 exception" and asserts that it shows good faith. While it is
20 possible Defendant would have agreed to pay without litigation,
21 there is no persuasive evidence to support this assertion. Based on
22 the timeline above, no new medical evidence was provided after the
23 January 2, 2011, appeal. The only fact that changed was the

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25 ¹ "Monique Pomerleau, a mother of three from Northern
26 California, suffered a traumatic brain injury in a traffic accident
27 last February but has not yet undergone rehabilitation because her
28 insurer, Health Net of California, said it lacked such services
within the network. Her family has hired a lawyer to press the
matter and recently received word that a 30-day rehabilitation
program had been approved." (SF, Ex. 8.)

1 pressure of litigation and the related publicity. Thus, although
2 Defendant may have decided to approve the transfer absent the
3 lawsuit, the timing of the decision favors Plaintiff's position.
4 Therefore, this factor weighs in favor of Plaintiff.

5 2. The Ability to Satisfy an Award of Fees

6 While the ability to pay an award of fees is not conclusive in
7 and of itself, it does play a role in the Hummell analysis. See
8 Simonia, 608 F.3d at 1122. It is not disputed that Defendant has
9 the capability to satisfy a fee award. (See Mot. at 8:23-24; see
10 also Opp'n at 10:18-19.) Thus, the court finds this factor weighs
11 in favor of Plaintiff.

12 3. Deterrence

13 Defendant argues that a fee award would create incentives for
14 insurance companies to deny coverage. (Opp'n at 11:9-11.) If
15 companies, like Defendant's, face these "spurious fee awards," then
16 these companies might choose to deny coverage and litigate any
17 issues. (Opp'n at 11:8-11.)

18 This argument is speculative. Every coverage issue is likely
19 to be resolved based upon its particular factual circumstances.
20 Therefore, this factor is essentially neutral.

21 4. Benefits to ERISA Participants

22 The court agrees with Defendant that "Plaintiff's action was
23 to benefit her, and did not raise any significant or novel legal
24 issues." (Opp'n at 11:15-16.) Thus, this factor is neutral.

25 5. The Relative Merits of the Parties' Positions

26 In the Complaint, Plaintiff claims Defendant wrongfully and
27 knowingly denied her benefits and treatment without properly
28 investigating the merits of Plaintiff's claims. (Comp. ¶ 14.) She

1 requested that Defendant provide just compensation for all past
2 benefits she was entitled to receive. (Comp. ¶ 21.) Defendant, in
3 its Answer, denied these allegations. (Answer ¶¶ 14-21.) In
4 addition, Defendant contends that it was never under any
5 contractual obligation to pay because Plaintiff's health plan did
6 not cover her for treatment at CNS. (Opp'n 7: 5-13.)

7 Although the merits were not considered in this case, the
8 court recognizes the importance to liberally construe ERISA's
9 remedial purposes in favor of protecting participants, like
10 Plaintiff, in employee benefit plans. McElwaine, 176 F.3d at 1172.
11 This liberal construction applies to attorney's fees as well. As
12 the Supreme Court in Hensley stated:

13 The fee award should not be reduced simply because the
14 plaintiff failed to prevail on every contention raised in the
15 lawsuit. Litigants in good faith may raise alternative legal
16 grounds for a desired outcome, and the court's rejection of or
17 failure to reach certain grounds is not a sufficient reason
18 for reducing a fee. The result is what matters.

17 Hensley v. Eckerhart, 461 U.S. 424, 435 (1983) (internal citation
18 omitted).

19 Here, Plaintiff requested in her Complaint that Defendant pay
20 for her medical care. She received the relief she sought. Although
21 Defendant disputes that it was obligated to pay for Plaintiff's
22 care, as noted above, the timing of this decision favors
23 Plaintiff's position.

24 The factors weigh in favor of a fee award for Plaintiff.

25 C. CNS Treatment Not Covered Under Contract

26 Defendant argues that the treatment CNS provided Plaintiff was
27 not covered under the policy. Defendant has stipulated that the
28 remaining issue before the court concerns attorney's fees only. The

1 court therefore declines to address Defendant's contractual
2 obligations further.

3
4 D. Mootness

5 Defendant claims that the action in this case should have been
6 dismissed as moot once it had agreed to pay for the treatment at
7 CNS on March 16, 2011. (Opp'n at 8:9-11.) The court disagrees.
8 Plaintiff suffered broken bones and severe brain injuries. In light
9 of the catastrophic nature of these injuries and Defendant's
10 initial refusal to pay some of her fees, the court finds it
11 reasonable that Plaintiff maintained this action through the
12 present time. Additionally, Defendant did not file any pre-trial
13 motions such as a motion to dismiss based on mootness.

14 E. Reasonableness of Attorney's Fees

15 To determine reasonableness of an attorney's hourly rate,
16 courts look to the billing rates that are being charged in the
17 relevant community. Welch v. Metro. Life Ins. Co., 480 F.3d 942,
18 946 (9th Cir. 2007) ("[T]he determination of a reasonable hourly
19 rate is not made by reference to the rates actually charged by the
20 prevailing party."). But see United Steelworkers v. Phelps Dodge
21 Corp., 896 F.2d 403, 407 (9th Cir. 1990) (prevailing market rates
22 can be shown by affidavits from the party's attorney and other
23 attorneys in the community). The "burden of submitting evidence of
24 the hours worked and the rate paid" falls on the party seeking the
25 award of attorney's fees. Carson v. Billings Police Dep't, 470
26 F.3d 889, 891 (9th Cir. 2006); see also United Steelworkers, 896
27 F.2d at 407.

1 In ERISA cases, a "lodestar" method is used to calculate
2 attorney's fees. Van Gerwen v. Guarantee Mut. Life Co., 214 F.3d
3 1041, 1045 (9th Cir. 2000). Using this approach, courts "multiply
4 the number of hours reasonably expended by the attorney(s) on the
5 litigation by a reasonable hourly rate." McElwaine v. US West,
6 Inc., 176 F.3d 1167, 1173 (9th Cir. 1999); see also Hensley v.
7 Eckerhart, 461 U.S. 424, 433 (1983).

8 Here, Plaintiff is currently seeking \$600 per hour for 140.5
9 hours totaling \$84,300 in attorney's fees. (Decl. of Lisa Kantor,
10 Ex. G at 9; Mot. at 11 n. 6.) Additionally, Plaintiff seeks to
11 recover \$1,004.66 for non-statutory costs such as messenger fees,
12 printing costs, and mediation. (Mot. at 12:22-24.) The court finds
13 that Plaintiff can recover most of the attorney's fees and the full
14 \$1,004.66 in non-statutory costs.

15 1. Hourly Rate

16 "District courts have the discretion to compensate plaintiff's
17 attorneys for a delay in payment by . . . applying the attorneys'
18 current rates to all hours billed during the course of the
19 litigation." Welch v. Metro. Life Ins. Co., 480 F.3d 942, 947 (9th
20 Cir. 2007). Here, the court finds that Ms. Kantor's 2011 rate of
21 \$600 per hour can be applied to all attorney's fees in this action.
22 Ms. Kantor has satisfied her burden of submitting evidence through
23 her declaration, the declarations of two ERISA experts, and several
24 recent cases awarding her fees of \$550 to \$600. Ms. Kantor has
25 worked on ERISA cases since 1997 and has handled hundreds of ERISA
26 cases. (Decl. of Lisa Kantor ¶¶ 2-3.) In December 2011, Judge Lew
27 held that because she is a firm partner, Ms. Kantor's rate of \$600
28 per hour was reasonable. (Decl. of Lisa Kantor, Ex. C at 7:10-13.)

1 In light of the evidence submitted, the court finds Ms. Kantor's
2 fee of \$600 per hour reasonable.

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5 2. Hours Billed

6 Before discussing the number of hours billed, the court
7 reiterates that it was reasonable for Plaintiff to maintain this
8 action until now based on the severity of the injury. The court
9 rejects Defendant's argument that no attorney's fees should be
10 awarded after March 16, 2011, the date it agreed to pay for
11 treatment. Thus, the court awards all reasonable hours billed from
12 January 3, 2011, to the present.

13 Plaintiff is seeking \$84,300 for 140.5 hours billed. (See
14 Decl. of Lisa Kantor, Ex. G at 9; Mot. at 11 n.6.) Defendant
15 disputes a number of these hours. The court will address these
16 disputes as broken down by Defendant.

17 A. 10.7 Hours on Publicity

18 Defendant argues the 10.7 hours spent by Ms. Kantor towards
19 publicity are not legal fees relating to benefits in this action.
20 For two of these hours, Ms. Kantor updated her firm's blog entry.
21 (Opp'n at 13:22-23, 14:1.) The court was unable to view the blog
22 entry online. The court declines to find that the blog was related
23 to obtaining benefits in this action. The court strikes the two
24 hours updating the blog.

25 The remaining publicity hours went towards publicizing
26 Plaintiff's story and the problems people may face receiving
27 coverage under health insurance plans. These issues were raised in
28 several media organizations such as a New York Times article and an

1 ABC News article. (See Decl. of Lisa Kantor, Ex. G at 1-2.) The
2 publicity hours may have been effective advocacy, but they are not
3 strictly related to the merits of the dispute in this action. The
4 court strikes the remaining 8.7 hours billed towards publicity.

5 B. 6.3 Hours Helping Plaintiff's Father Manage
6 Plaintiff's Health Care

7 Helping Plaintiff's father manage Plaintiff's health care is
8 not sufficiently related to obtaining benefits under the policy.
9 The court strikes these 6.3 hours.

10 C. Four Hours Handling Ancillary Insurance
11 Coverage Issues

12 Defendant argues that because ancillary insurance coverage
13 issues were never raised, these four hours should not be
14 recoverable. There may well be ancillary insurance issues at play
15 here. However, neither the Plaintiff's nor Defendant's briefs
16 discuss these issues. The court has no basis to determine whether
17 it was reasonable to spend four hours handling ancillary insurance
18 coverage issues. Thus, the court strikes these four hours.

19 D. Two Hours Helping to Locate New Placement for
20 Plaintiff

21 These hours are unrelated to the benefits being sought in this
22 action. There might be an issue regarding whether Defendant covers
23 other treatment for the Plaintiff once she leaves CNS; however,
24 that is a separate matter entirely.

25 This present action concerns Defendant covering Plaintiff's
26 treatment at CNS under the benefits of her policy. Therefore, the
27 court strikes these two hours.

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1 E. Seven Hours Spent Consulting and Visiting with
2 Plaintiff and her Father

3 As it was reasonable for Ms. Kantor to maintain this action
4 until now, she needed to continue apprising Plaintiff and her
5 father of the situation and whether the treatment would continue to
6 be covered. Over the span of a year, seven hours is not excessive.
7 Thus, the court finds these seven hours reasonable and recoverable.

8 F. 25 Hours Monitoring Plaintiff's Medical
9 Condition

10 Defendant argues that these hours are not related to either
11 legal work or the benefits at play in this action. Defendant is
12 correct that monitoring Plaintiff's medical condition throughout
13 her stay at CNS is not legal work per se. However, it is reasonable
14 for Ms. Kantor to continue to be apprised of Plaintiff's medical
15 condition given the severity of her injuries. The court finds that
16 12.5 hours are recoverable.

17 G. Reviewing Photographs and Videotapes of
18 Plaintiff

19 Plaintiff spent approximately three hours reviewing
20 photographs and videotapes of Plaintiff. The court finds that there
21 is an insufficient showing of the necessity of these hours. The
22 court strikes these three hours.

23 F. Defendant Is Not Entitled to Recover Fees

24 Defendant argues that Plaintiff improperly failed to dismiss
25 the action after March 16, 2011, and the \$18,000 in legal fees
26 Defendant incurred after March 16, 2011, should be paid by
27 Plaintiff for her failure to dismiss this action. The court
28

1 disagrees. For all the reasons discussed above, Plaintiff properly
2 maintained the action through the present.

3 **IV. CONCLUSION**

4 The court finds that Ms. Kantor's hours are recoverable
5 except: (1) the 10.7 hours billed towards publicity; (2) the 6.3
6 hours spent helping Plaintiff's father manage Plaintiff's health
7 care; (3) the four hours handling ancillary insurance coverage
8 issues; (4) the two hours helping to locate a new placement for
9 Plaintiff; (5) 12.5 hours spent monitoring Plaintiff's medical
10 condition; and (6) the three hours spent reviewing photographs and
11 videotapes. These exceptions add up to 38.5 hours and \$23,100.

12 Based on the foregoing analysis, the Court GRANTS Plaintiff's
13 Motion for Attorney's Fees and Costs and awards \$62,204.66, \$61,200
14 in attorney's fees for 102 hours billed, and \$1,004.66 for non-
15 statutory costs.

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17 IT IS SO ORDERED.

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20 Dated: November 15, 2012


DEAN D. PREGERSON
United States District Judge